

MAXIMILIAN.

Graphic Account of His Execution—He Gives a Kiss of Reconciliation to the Mexican People—He Forgives Lopez the Treason and Mexico her Crime—Affecting Letter to Carlotta.

The *Epitaph*, of Queretaro, June 20, publishes the following account of the execution of Maximilian and his two generals, Don Tomas Mejia and Miguel Miramón:

BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

The delay of thirty-four days, which kept our people so long in suspense, and aroused so much excitement, is thus accounted for. The courier that reached San Luis on the morning of May 19 bearing the news of the capture returned here only on the 23d, and the Emperor was at once notified that he must appear before court-martial. He protested with vigorous denials, but he was tried by the Assembly of Notables who had called him to the throne.

The trial was postponed and a message sent to the President, with the letter of protest, and the documents that had been captured. Judge's answer was received on May 30. It was a refusal of the demand, grounded on this inconceivable fact, that the Assembly of Notables had not been convoked by the head of the republic; but the President, animated by a praiseworthy feeling, offered his safety to the Emperor on condition of the latter taking an oath never again to tread on Mexican soil, and of his signing at the same time his own downfall. Of his own accord, Maximilian said in a loud voice that he would accept with pleasure this condition, if the officers and soldiers captured along with him were also set free. At that time he was ignorant of what had become of Del Castillo and Avellano. Even this requirement was accepted; but it did not rise to conferences and negotiations that could not fail to be unsuccessful.

Meantime a council of war was held on the morning of July 11, presided over by General Corona, and composed of Generals Escobedo, Martinez, Ruiz, and Segura, with two colonels. The three prisoners were brought before the tribunal. Maximilian refused to have any counsel; Mejia and Miramón chose one for each both. We have not been able to get any details of that session, which lasted only about an hour. The prisoners were found guilty, and the condemnation, which was sent forward to San Luis Potosi that very day, was not returned until the morning of July 18.

It is known that the President was all along inclined to clemency; but our Minister at Washington, Senor Romero, had carried the day, and secured the order for his execution, although full stress was laid upon the fact of the small majority that had voted in favor of the prisoner's guilt.

As soon as General Corona got possession of the necessary document, the three prisoners were informed of their fate, but they manifested no surprise. Indeed, by this time they had learned what had befallen some of their comrades.

THE LAST NIGHT.

Maximilian requested that they might be allowed to remain together to the last. This was kindly granted. They were transferred to the old convent, which had answered as a hospital for the French troops, and the principal hall of which was a comfortable floor—wide, spacious and comfortable. It was in this room that the hospital drug shop had been kept. The room has two windows looking out on the court yard gardens. At one end of this room an altar was prepared. The benches had orders to fire on any one who should attempt to enter without a pass from Captain Gonzales. At all events, no one was permitted to enter but Father Fischer, Secretary and Confessor of Maximilian. Later, the Bishop of Queretaro offered his services, which were accepted after a short conference between the prisoners. They passed most of the night in conversation, and in preparing themselves for death. Miramón suffered a great deal from his wound in the eye, which he kept constantly bathing with fresh water. Mejia slept soundly.

At one time Maximilian asked for some writing materials; these were got with some difficulty, as it was in the middle of the night. He wrote two letters, the first in German, to the Archduchess Sophie, and the other to his wife. He gave both letters to the bishop, requesting him to see that they were delivered. He gave him also a lock of his hair, which the wife of one of his guards requested permission to cut off herself, giving a lock of her own in return. He folded it up carefully, and then slipped it into the envelope already sealed for his wife.

About four o'clock Maximilian wished to be said, which was done by the bishop, after Mejia had been awakened. All then received communion together.

After mass the Emperor remained a long time kneeling on the hard stones—for they had no *carpet*—with his eyes towards the ground and his head resting on his hand in a pensive attitude. It is not known for certain whether he was praying or weeping. Miramón was pale and downcast. Mejia seemed to be quite at ease. We must bear in mind, however, that he was an Indian, and that he deemed it a glory to die with his sovereign.

LEAVING THE PRISON.

When 7 o'clock had struck, the music of the solemn procession was heard approaching, and Captain Gonzales entered the chapel with the bandages in his hands to cover his eyes. Miramón quietly allowed him to cover his eyes, but Mejia refused, and as the Captain was about to take measures to overcome his resistance, the bishop uttered something to the Indian chief, and the main door of the prison was opened. The Emperor, advancing, declared that he would not allow his eyes to be bandaged. After a few moments of hesitation, Gonzales saluted Maximilian with a kind look, and placed himself at the head of the procession.

The procession at once fell into line. A squadron of lancers led the way, followed by the band, which played a dead march. A battalion of infantry formed two lines, each four men deep, between which lines were the prisoners. When the procession reached the top of the convent Mejia cried out, "Sire, for the last time show us again the example of your noble courage; we follow in the footsteps of your Majesty." Just at this moment the Franciscans were passing. The first two bore the cross and the holy water, and the third the lighted tapers. Each of the three crosses was borne by four Indians, and the three black crosses, with the prisoners' heads, were borne along at the rear. Captain Gonzales at this point made a sign to Maximilian to step out of the street. He obeyed, advancing very cautiously as he said in his broken Spanish, *Vamos a la libertad*. (Let us advance to our freedom.)

THE EXECUTION.

The procession then wended its way along the Calle del Cementerio behind the church and along the route by the aqueduct. In a short while it had the whole plain in full view, and the view from below was imposing indeed. The Emperor marched first, with the Archduchess on his right, and the bishop on his left. Behind him came Miramón, resting on the arms of two Franciscans, and Mejia supported by the two priests belonging to the parish of the Santa Cruz. When they had reached the top of the height de la Campana, Maximilian looked fixedly towards the rising sun; then drawing from his pocket his watch, touched its spring and produced a miniature likeness of the Empress Carlotta. He brought the image to his lips, kissed it, and then handing it by the chain to Father Fischer, said: "Carry this souvenir to Europe for my dear wife; and should she ever be able to understand you, tell her that my eyes were closed with her likeness, which I will bear with me to heaven." The point which the cortege had reached is near the big wall of the cemetery, and the immediate witnesses of the scene were but few, as the crowd had been kept back by the soldiery.

The three black crosses and the prisoners' benches were fixed against the wall, and the three firing platoons composed of five men each, with two under officers to each platoon in rear, for the coup de grace—advanced to within three paces of the condemned. The Emperor, when he heard the clicking of the fire-

locks, thought they were about to fire, and, approaching his two companions, embraced them with touching earnestness. Miramón was so affected that he almost fell over on his seat, but the Franciscans stretched his arms out in the attitude of a cross. Mejia, motioned, and uttered some broken words that no one could distinguish, and crossing his arms on his breast stood erect with the greatest dignity. The Emperor, with his eyes closed, bowed upon him, and said: "Sire, in my person, bestow upon him the kiss of reconciliation. Let your Majesty forgive all at this supreme moment." The Emperor, agitated to the utmost, raised his right hand to embrace him and allowed the good bishop to kneel down and kiss the voice, he cried out, "Tell Lopez that I forgive him her crime." He then shook hands with the Abbe Fischer, who could not utter a word from emotion, and who then fell on his knees at the Emperor's feet, and shed copious tears while he kissed Maximilian's hand. Many besides the abbe were shedding tears also. The Emperor gently withdrew his hands, and moving forward with a sad and apparently wounded smile to the officer in command of the firing party, *A la disposicion, senior*. (At your disposal, sir.)

When the officer gave the signal for "aim," Maximilian uttered something in German which the report of the muskets drowned to the hearers. Miramón rolled over as if struck with a bolt. Mejia, who was standing, bent the air with his hands a few times before he fell, and a shot in the ear finished his pain. The Emperor, who had been kneeling, rose up, and from which he was picked up after having been despatched.

The interment took place in the cemetery, and the Bishop of Queretaro performed the absolution.

AFTER THE EXECUTION.

General Corona sent for the Bishop of Queretaro, and demanded the two letters which Maximilian had given him. The one for the Archduchess Sophie was left untouched, as she is the mother of the condemned Emperor, and could contain nothing dangerous. The letter to the Empress Carlotta, for grave reasons of state that are quite justifiable, was opened, and a copy was taken by General Corona's Secretary. It was written in French. The following is a copy:

My Beloved Carlotta—if God permit that your health get better and you should read these few lines, you will learn the cruelty with which fate has stricken me since your departure for Europe. You took leave of me not only with my good fortune, but with my misfortune. Why did not give heed to your voice? So many untold events! I shall not say many blows have been dealt me, but my heart has been broken. I have delivered—not an agony—to me. I shall die gloriously, like a soldier, like a king vanquished, not dishonored. If your sufferings are too great, God should call you to join me, I shall miss his Divine hand which has weighed so heavily upon us. Adieu, adieu! Your poor

Max.

Disposition of the Bodies of Maximilian and His Generals—The Shooting of Marquez, O'Haran, Vidaurri, and Quiroga not Confirmed—Contribution Imposed on the Clergy at Puebla—Gonzales Ortega to be Released.

We copy as follows from the Rio Grande Courier of the 9th inst.:

The stage of the General Line arrived at Matamoras from the interior, on Saturday night last. We received details of Monterey 3d, San Luis 1st, San Luis 20th, Durango 23d, and Guadalupe 30th ult.

We learn from the *Sombra de Arce* that the 1st Battalion of Nuevo Leon executed the sentence pronounced against Maximilian, Miramón, and Mejia. After the execution the corpses were examined by Drs. Calles and Becerra. Maximilian's body was delivered to Colonel Miguel Palacios, and removed to Capuchinas, there to be embalmed by the Medical Inspector of the Army.

The bodies of Mejia and Miramón, in accordance with their own request, were delivered to their friends.

The *Fanfulla*, of San Luis, says: "Maximilian delivered the news of the death of his wife on the 18th ult."

The Monterey *Periodico Oficial* of the 3d, says that the news of the shooting of Marquez, O'Haran, Vidaurri, and Quiroga, not having been confirmed officially, nor in the private correspondence of the Governor, he has reason to believe the statement as uncertain. It was originally published by the *Unico de Mayas* of San Luis.

The sword which Maximilian wore at the time of the surrender, and which was delivered to General Escobedo, was given by the latter to the President of the Republic on the 24th ult.

The President, on receiving it, said he would deliver the same to the Congress to be nominated by the nation.

General Escobedo left San Luis for Queretaro on the 25th ult.

General Joaquin Martinez has opened the campaign in the mountains. The Monterey *Periodico Oficial* says: "Of our patriotic friends we may expect that the mountain will soon be pacified and cleared of all bands of robbers lurking there, threatening the peace of the States of San Luis, Queretaro, and Guadalupe."

A soldier who distinguished himself at the siege of Queretaro, was crowned on the 20th ult., on the square, "15 de Mayo," in that city.

The act was solemn and enthusiastic, and witnessed by all the forces of the State and a multitude of people.

General Juan A. Mendez, Governor of Puebla, has issued a decree imposing the following contributions upon the clergy: Bishops, \$1000; priests, \$800; monks, \$500; and secretaries, \$200.

The reason given for the decree is, that all classes of society have shown themselves in the defense of all national institutions except the clergy.

The funds thus raised will be appropriated to the Army of the East and the military hospital. The *Pais*, of Guadalupe, says that the people of Huasteca have revolted in favor of Gonzales Ortega, and adds that if so, they are losing their time, as President Juarez said that he would set General Ortega at liberty as soon as the election law would be published, consequently the people could then elect him if they desired.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Operations of Custer's Command—The Massacre of Lieutenant Kidder and Ten Men—The Indians Bolder and More Determined than Usual.

Fort Wallace, Kansas, July 15, via Fort Riley, July 20.—Custer's command of 1000 men, for Wallace on the 12th and 13th of July, and found the bodies of Lieutenant Kidder and ten men of M troop, 2d Cavalry.

Lieutenant Kidder left Fort Sedwick on the 25th of June, with despatches from Sherman to Custer. The Indians caught him near Beaver Creek. Judging from appearances, but a light fight was made. The bodies were so mutilated as to be unrecognizable.

General Custer left Fort Wallace with an escort of twenty picked men, under Captain Hamilton, and came through Fort Hayes, one hundred and fifty miles, in fifty-five hours, losing three men killed near Downer. The Indians swam along the route, and are bolder and more determined than ever before. Two stages were probably captured near Castle Rock, and just after leaving them between two and three hundred Indians were seen. The troops will hold the forts and the route, but for the time being the stage lines must discontinue operations.

OUTRAGE IN COVINGTON, KY.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Bluff Shaver, late a pilot on the Covington and Cincinnati ferry boat, and residing in the former city, was arraigned before Mayor on the charge of committing an outrage on his own daughter, Bliza Shaver, aged three years. The girl testified in the most clear and positive manner that her father committed the offense, and her mother corroborated the statement in her testimony, which was that the screams of the girl brought her into the room, when she saw enough to satisfy her of what occurred, and she was committed to jail for trial before the Criminal Court in default of \$5000 bail.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The City Debt—Contemplated Removal of Officials by General Sheridan—Santa Anna Still in Prison—The Filibustering Sensation.

NEW ORLEANS, July 19.—The Commissioners of the consolidated debt have to-day announced the withdrawal of \$200,000 from circulation, and propose to issue eight per cent. bonds to cancel the amount. The city currency has returned to its old standard value of five per cent. discount, though it has been as low as seventy per cent. in the past week. The withdrawal of the money will be a great relief to the city, and will be a further depreciation. This rise is a great relief to the fact that it is understood that General Sheridan will soon interfere and suggest, with authority, some method of speedily redeeming the consolidated municipal debt.

General Sheridan will positively begin making removals of recalcitrant officials as soon as he shall receive official notification of the passage of the Congressional interpretation of the reconstruction policy. It is expected that quick work will be made with the hardened offenders. A thorough washing of the official Augean stables is certain within a few days; and the sooner and more thorough the work the better.

Santa Anna, it is learned from the arrival of the steamer *Wilderness*, is still in prison, having transmitted certain documents to Juarez for his action and that of the assembled Mexican Congress. It is believed that the General will be tried by military commission.

The scandalous case of Sheridan by the action of Congress seems to have wholly obliterated all interest in filibustering expeditions, and in this regard the city is quiet.

Controversy between the Old City Officials and General Sheridan's Appointees—Registration to Close on the 31st Inst.—Partial Returns.

NEW ORLEANS, July 20.—The controversy between the appointees of Sheridan and the city officials not yet displaced has assumed a new phase, in which General Braxton Bragg, Superintendent of the New Orleans Water Works, plays a prominent part. General Bragg has written a circular to the Commissioners of the Board, in which he complains that Baker's subordinates are wasteful of the supply, and insists upon economy or immediate prosecution. Baker retorts that his officers are to be their own judges of the quality of their work, and that the streets, and insubordinate, the prosecution will be followed by counter prosecution and removal. Here ends the matter for the present, though Bragg is in no compromising mood, and some litigation is likely to result.

General Sheridan has to-day issued an order closing the registration on the 31st of July. The official returns of registration in the State are as follows:—The parish of Orleans shows an aggregate registration of 29,195 voters, of whom 4,663 are white, and the remainder colored. The remaining forty-seven parishes elect an aggregate of 25,702 white and 62,998 colored. In several parishes, owing to the fact that the country had been overpowered, registrars have not been able to attend to their duties, and mail communications have been cut off. It returns to come in will amount to about ten thousand votes, and will not materially alter the present proportions between white and colored voters.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

John Minor Botts' Platform of Principles—Speeches by Governor Pierpont at Whitesville and Clover Depot.

RICHMOND, July 20.—John Minor Botts has written a letter to "James H. Bannister, Alexander Jackson, and other colored friends," and after a very lengthy exposition of his views of the situation, lays down the following platform of principles which are to actuate him in his course at the forthcoming Convention. The letter will appear in the *Whig* of Monday:

First.—That secession is not a blunder simply, but a crime to be punished.

Second.—That the first allegiance of every citizen is to his country, and not to his State, which is only a portion of the country.

Third.—A liberal and enlarged system of education for all at the public expense.

Fourth.—Impartial suffrage and equality in political and legal rights, without regard to race or color.

Fifth.—Free thought, free speech, and a free press, without licentiousness or depravity, throughout free America.

Sixth.—The recognition and perpetuation of universal liberty, whether heretofore constitutional or not.

Seventh.—The maintenance of the public faith and credit by the payment of the public debt created for the perpetuation of American liberty, and the repudiation of the Confederate debt created for our enslavement.

Eighth.—Recognition to Northern Belligerents to settle among us as freeholders or lease owners, as far preferable to the scheme now on foot to introduce Irish and German Democratic voters as common laborers.

Ninth.—To give education and responsibility to labor, that industry in all honorable pursuits may be appreciated.

Tenth.—Universal amnesty and restoration to the great body of the people who were misled or seduced into the war by more artful and wicked men, but exclusion from all political power heretofore to those who betrayed the country, either by speaking, writing, or preaching, in bringing on the war. This is nothing more nor less than they would do with all opposed to them if they had the power.

Governor Pierpont made a long address at Whitesville yesterday to a large crowd of citizens, among whom were many of the most respectable gentlemen of the county. The chief points of his discourse were here remarked: that the white men of the South have a real and weighty responsibility upon them. They have had the means of education and experience in government. It is their duty, as citizens and friends of their country, to aid and advise the colored people honestly and faithfully as to the proper discharge of their responsibilities. They had but one country and one destiny, and must live together; their interests are mutual; the one class cannot prosper without the prosperity of the other. As to those in Virginia who are opposed to the Republican party, he did not notice them, but they were in favor of it. One time they are calling on the white people not to register or to vote, but to preserve a masterly inactivity, and as another urging the white men of the State to form a party to step out into the world. At a crisis like this, it is their duty to stand, or sound policy in such a course? As certain as such a step is taken it will eventually in a conflict of races; and who can adequately picture the ruin which it will bring upon the country and the people. His object was to arouse all white men and black men to truly love their country and desire its prosperity and glory into one great, harmonious organization, and call it the Republican party, that they may unite in a party to step out into the world. Upon a basis as enduring as the resources of nature, to merge itself into the great National Republican party of the country. The principles of that party are well defined, and may be briefly summed up as follows:—To cultivate harmony, peace, and good will among all men; to secure equal political and civil rights to all the people without distinction of race or color; to establish a liberal system of common school education, which shall impart instruction alike to the white and colored and protect the interests and develop the resources of the country. But if all the people of Virginia, white and colored, who believe in liberty and republican government, and desire the welfare and prosperity of the country, will only come together, it will not be long before we shall have in Virginia a party powerful in character, talent, influence, and numbers. Then reconstruction will be easy and speedy, because the people will have a mind for duty, and the resources of the country will be larger than at any time in the past. Upon the conclusion of the speech the Governor received the warm congratulations of many of his friends.

The Governor and Mr. B. F. Garrett, member of the House of Delegates, addressed the people at Clover Depot, Halifax county, to-day. The audience was larger than at any time in the past, and embraced a number of members of the

Legislature. The Governor's speech was very well received, and his visit to the country has excited a considerable amount of enthusiasm. On Monday (Court day) the Governor will speak at the Court House, when a very large attendance is expected.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

General Schofield Relinquishing the Headquarters—The Collectors of Internal Revenue—A Railroad Presidency to be Offered to General Lee.

RICHMOND, Va., July 20.—The following important order was issued to-day by General Schofield. It will be better understood by stating that Hovey is a school-teacher from the North, and Hotze, the older brother of a boy to whom Hovey administered a whipping for disturbing his school—

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, July 19, 1867.—SIR:—The attention of the Commanding General has been called to the action of the Court of Hustings of the county of Henrico, in the case of Hovey, for assault and battery, tried on the 15th of May, last, and that of H. Hotze, for assault and battery, tried on the 16th of May, last, and that of William Phillips, S. A. Duke, and others, indicted for gambling, dismissed on the 14th of June, 1867.

It is a matter of record that the records of the Court of Hustings for six months show that the highest penalty imposed in the most aggravated case of assault and battery was \$100 fine, while in ordinary cases the penalty was a merely nominal fine and costs; that in the case of Hovey, for aggravated assault on the jury, a nominal fine and costs of one cent, were imposed; and that in the case of Hotze, the same Court imposed a nominal fine and costs of one cent, and that in the case of William Phillips, William A. Duke, and others, referred to, the Commonwealth's Attorney was permitted to enter a *nolo contendere*, and the prisoners were discharged upon the ground, as stated in substance, that the conduct for which they were parties were born of an imaginary line, the judgment of the Court was set aside, and the Court case now stands as if the trial of the Court of Hustings.

The action of the Court of Hustings in these three cases cannot be required explanation. The above statement is therefore referred to you, as one of the justices of that Court, for any explanation you may wish to make. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. F. CHALMERS, Assistant Adjutant-General. To John H. Regan, Esq., Recorder of Court of Hustings, Richmond, Va.

The Justices will convene on Monday to frame their reply.

It is understood there are four applicants for the vacancy caused by Judge Lyon's death. As the term of the court will not ensue until September, no appointment will likely be made until then; but should any emergency arise demanding a session of the court, Judge Advocate Burnham will preside.

It was rumored here to-day that Secretary McCall had handed over the names of two gentlemen (Mr. Van Lew and Dr. Mills) to Commissioner Rollins, to make his choice for the Collectors of Internal Revenue at this port. The former will be the inevitable selection.

I have been informed this evening that it is the intention of the gentlemen interested in the Covington and Ohio Railroad, relating to which a convention was recently held, to nominate General Robert E. Lee to the Presidency of the Road, and his son, Captain Lee, to the position of Chief Engineer. To this the General, it is considered, will have no objection, as he feels the deepest interest in the success of the undertaking.

THE WAR ON THE PLAINS.

From the St. Louis Republican, July 19.

From St. Louis gentlemen who arrived here from Fort Dodge, on the Arkansas River, yesterday, we obtained some particulars of the condition of things at that and other points along the route.

At Fort Dodge the wood trains had been fired into several times by the Indians, without any loss of life. When our informant left no further trouble was apprehended from the Indians. Last week a Santa Fe train, returning from Junction City, was attacked by the Indians at Cow Creek, twenty-five miles from Fort Zarah, which is on Walnut creek, one of the tributaries of the Arkansas. The Indians killed one man of the party, and stamped twenty-five mules belonging to the train. None of the reekings were hurt. Our informant states that Charley Bent, a half-breed, and son of Colonel Bent, led the attacking party. Fortunately, John Brennan came up with his train of one hundred wagons, and frightened the Indians away.

Up to the present time no coaches on the Santa Fe route have been troubled by Indian marauders on this side of Fort Dodge. Each coach from Fort Dodge to Santa Fe is accompanied by an escort of thirty men, to guard against a surprise and defend the coach if attacked by the Indians.

Governor Crawford and Adjutant-General Anderson were at Fort Harker yesterday, prospecting for a route to the north. The route of which there were eight companies called out by the Governor's proclamation. The troops were to start for the plains this week. A few deaths from a disease reported to be cholera had occurred at Fort Harker, two at Salina, and one at Junction City.

General Hancock returned to Fort Leavenworth yesterday from Denver.

The Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, is laid three miles beyond Ellsworth, and the track is graded one hundred miles beyond Fort Harker.

NEWS FROM LOUISVILLE.

Murder of a United States Officer—Suicide—Crops in the South.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—Major Bridgewater, of the United States Army, was killed yesterday by a party of desperadoes, who were alleged to have threatened to kill them on sight. Bridgewater pressed horses for the Government during the Rebellion, and was under indictment for stealing from the Government. L. H. Tyson, a tailor, committed suicide here to-day by shooting himself. The cause for the rash deed is believed to have been pecuniary embarrassment.

Mr. Gibson and Mississippi advices represent the corn crop as very fine, and the cotton crop will be tolerable if the weather continues good.

FARIES & WARNER.

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET, ABOVE RACE.

Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings. Fine Lace Hdk's, from auction, bargain. Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260, 270, 280, 290, 300, 310, 320, 330, 340, 350, 360, 370, 380, 390, 400, 410, 420, 430, 440, 450, 460, 470, 480, 490, 500, 510, 520, 530, 540, 550, 560, 570, 580, 590, 600, 610, 620, 630, 640, 650, 660, 670, 680, 690, 700, 710, 720, 730, 740, 750, 760, 770, 780, 790, 800, 810, 820, 830, 840, 850, 860, 870, 880, 890, 900, 910, 920, 930, 940, 950, 960, 970, 980, 990, 1000, 1010, 1020, 1030, 1040, 1050, 1060, 1070, 1080, 1090, 1100, 1110, 1120, 1130, 1140, 1150, 1160, 1170, 1180, 1190, 1200, 1210, 1220, 1230, 1240, 1250, 1260, 1270, 1280, 1290, 1300, 1310, 1320, 1330, 1340, 1350, 1360, 1370, 1380, 1390, 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 3060, 3070, 3080, 3090, 3100, 3110, 3120, 3130, 3140, 3150, 3160, 3170, 3180, 3190, 3200, 3210, 3220, 3230, 3240, 3250, 3260, 3270, 3280, 3290, 3300, 3310, 3320, 3330, 3340, 3350, 3360, 3370, 3380, 3390, 3400, 3410, 3420, 3430, 3440, 3450, 3460, 3470, 3480, 3490, 3500, 3510, 3520, 3530, 3540, 3550, 3560, 3570, 3580, 3590, 3600, 3610, 3620, 3630, 3640, 3650, 3660, 3670, 3680, 3690, 3700, 3710, 3720, 3730, 3740, 3750, 3760, 3770, 3780, 3790, 3800, 3810, 3820, 3830, 3840, 3850, 3860,